

*For corrections see pages,
5, 10, 11, 12, 18, 21, 22, 23, 49, 61 & 62.*

Form 75

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HERBERT HOOVER, SECRETARY

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

W. M. STEUART, Director

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES: 1925

CLASSIFICATIONS BY
INDUSTRIES

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LEVERNE BEALES

CHIEF STATISTICIAN FOR MANUFACTURES



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CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1925

The classification of reports for manufacturing establishments consists in the assignment of each schedule to the particular industry to which it belongs, in order to bring together, so far as practicable, all the establishments engaged in the same or kindred industries.

As a general rule, the classification will be based upon the class of products of chief value. This rule is occasionally disregarded, however, in order to avoid classifying an individual establishment in one industry at one census and in another at the next. To illustrate: In 1923 a certain establishment might manufacture two general classes of products, one of which might contribute 55 per cent and the other 45 per cent of the total value of products for the industry; but for 1925 these percentages might be reversed, so what was the predominant class of products for 1923 would become the minor class for 1925. In such a case as this the establishment would be classified in the same industry for 1925 as for 1923, in order to make the statistics for 1925 and preceding censuses as nearly comparable as possible.

The number of industry classifications recognized at the census for 1923 was 348. In a number of cases, however, certain classifications appearing separately in Classifications by Industries, 1923, were combined in the bulletins and reports, so that only 333 industries are shown as such in the final report for 1923. At the census for 1925 several of the former industries have been abandoned, several have been consolidated with others in the same groups, and one has been transferred to another group. (See "Changes in classification and industry titles, 1923-1925," p. 64.) The number of classifications now recognized is 334. The industries are listed alphabetically within each group and numbered from 101 in Group 1, 201 in Group 2, and so on. Thus, the last two figures in each industry number indicate the position of the industry within the group, while the preceding figure or

figures indicate the group number. For example, industry number 412 is the twelfth industry in Group 4, number 1403 is the third industry in Group 14, and so on. However, where an industry has been transferred from one group to another, or where a new classification has been established, the newly transferred or newly created industry designation is given the last number in the group, although listed in its proper alphabetical position. For example, Engravers' materials, formerly industry No. 1611, has been transferred to Group 7 and given its proper alphabetical position, but is numbered 723.